### Business Notices.

THE GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

HERRING'S SAFE

FOILS THE BURGLARS,

AND PRESERVED

\$500,000.

Mesers. Herefing & Co., No. 251 Breadway.

Gentlement: You have already been well informed, through the columns of the daily papers, of the desperate attempt made apon our Money Vault, and the fire and fin glar-prof Nate made by you for our Bank a few years ago. Although our vanit was very strongly boils, and provided with heavy Doors and the best of Locks, the attempt upon the wall was successful.

The rogues succeeded in undertuning the Vault by digging a tunnel some reventy feet long under the adjuding building, and tunnel some reventy feet long under the adjuding building and tennels of the base of the Vault itself. Here they combeted their operations upon a large scale, and after removing the front part of the heavy stone foundation, which was strongly laid in coment, they reached the large flag stone which formed the fleer of the Vault. This stone was broken by means of the Vault thus reached.

Your Safe now became the great point of attack, and bravely did it resist every effort, helding secure its entire trust (property amounting to #500,000) against all the tools and logenuisy of the

irst great aim seemed to be to drill into the safe, but h some thirty holes were made in the puler casing the The first great aim seemed to be to drill into the sair, although some thirty holes were made in the outer assing the hardened from forceing the center lining turned the point of evented. Disappointed here they now attempted to dissect the Safe, and endeavored to force the strong framework apart. After convering one bar, and partially outling of another, they gave this up, and all further operations proved unavailing. Our confidence in your Safe has been reassured and we would furthe aid, for the benefit of the public and to your creek, that had the even succeeded in getting through the outer cales of whell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses

said, for the benefit of the public and to your creekt, that had they seem succeeded it getting through the outer callog reshell of the Safe, which they did not do, that three more thicknesses of metal still remarked, and each of these in our opinion, would have given them more trouble than the single one by which they were so completely found. When the great resources of these burglars are considered, the opportunity to work from Safarday sight to Manday surveing, the great number of the best of teols in their possess a said the skill and ingenuity displayed, we have reason to feel proud of your Safar.

your Safe.

We wish you to send the large Safe purchased by us at your store to our new Banking-House to tree awith at, and as soon as we get moved you shall have the old one as a trophy.

President N. Y. Exchange Bank.

The public are invited to call and see the above safe, which is now on exhibition at our store.

HEREING'S CHARMON HUNGLAR-PROOF SAFES, made of Buller Iron, lined with HEREING & FLOVIS'S new patent Christallino Thom (which capted be drilled), and hadde casings of Bars of Steel, are the only reliable security from Bank robbers and except blower.

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GAS FIXTURES, &c., &c. STEPHEN PHILBIN, No 707 BROADWAY,

s for sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid assortment of GAS FIXTURES. BRONERS, direct importation, consisting of MANYLE

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Discribes por value.

Catashu is readily detected by discharges from the nose and threat headsche, nose bleed irritation about the threat, clong ation of the polate, and other symptoms of a similar character. For Gavanen. At the or Concord, in whatever form it may appear, a sure and pleasant, remody is found in Gippone's Catashu Pills. In most cases this discase has been exhronsomed in many aggravated by improper treatment, hence the scene sity of thorough and uniform medical in. To do this take two pills right and merring without omission, until a marked impression is made on the disease, after which two pills each night will soon complete the care. 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1, with book sent by mail

ee of charge.

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17 Fulton-st.; and by Druggists and dealers generally. PRILIP LEE, No. 126 William et., N. Y.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth Freezer, Improved Le Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Gerder, &c., 565 Broadwi

# To Advertisers.

The steady increase in the city circulation of Taz TRIBUNE increases its value as a medium for city advertising. Advertisers will oblige us by sending in their advertisements as early as possible, as we are obliged to put the paper to press at an earlier hour than formerly.

# Extra Evening Tribune.

During the continuance of the War which has been commenced by the Southern Disunionists and Rebels, we propose to publish at 5 o'clock every week day afternoon, an EXTRA EVENING TRIBUNE, containing the Latest News from all quarters. This sheet may be procured at THE TRIBUNE Office, and of the news dealers and boys at the usual price-2 cents.

The Hon. John Sherman, United States Senator from Ohio is serving as a private in one of the Ohio companies now encamped at Lancaster, Penn.

We are happy to learn that the Illinois Central Railroad Company have allowed no grain or provisions to be sent over their line from Cairo for a week or two past. It was high time that this source of supply should be cut off, for the traitors have been importing an enormous quantity of breadstuffs for the last four months. Of corn alone nearly a million bushels a outh have been purchased, and about thirty thousand of flour. There were delivered at Cairo in

es of wheat, 15,091 bushels; corn, 327,696 138,834 busbels; and of flour, 25,070 "ve been stored in the Southern ber not less than five million

company of Minute

# New York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 26, 1861.

The Legislature of Vermont has appropriated a million of dollars for the war, and the first Regiment of Green Mountain Boys will start for Washington early next week.

The steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 13th and Queenstown on the 14th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. The advices are but one day later than those already received, and are unim-

It is rumored that Mr. Jefferson Davis is eritically ill in Montgomery, and that this accounts for the presence of Mr. Stephens in Virginia, as he himself says, on his way to Wash-

Arkansas is also in rebellion. Solon Borland, formerly United States Senator, at the head of a force of 300, has seized Fort Smith. The Commander of the post, Captain Sturgis, with two companies of cavalry, retired at the approach of the rebels to Fort Washita.

A gentlemen through from Baltimore states that the Rebels claim that they have extended their military outposts fifteen miles around the city. This is the way they improve the truce which they obtained from the President. It has been so from the beginning of the rebellion.

Lieut, Brown, one of the officers discharged from the Niagara for refusing to take the oath of allegiance, was arrested yesterday for seditious language. We hope that he and all others who show an intention to side with the rebels will be detained as prisoners of war. One United States officer is of more value to the enemy than a regiment of ragamuffins.

Washington is hkely not to suffer long from a lack of previsions. In addition to the supply which will be landed from the Baltic, Major Eaton, by the order of Gen. Wool, has commenced sending forward to Annapolis, to be forwarded thence to the capital, thirty thousand rations daily. This supply, continued for a few days, will sensibly relieve any scarcity heretofore

A Frenchman, a farmer near Havre de Grace, arrived at Philadelphia yesterday with two of his children, having been driven from his home by the rebels for the atrocious crime of giving shelter to two wounded Pennsylvanians and procuring for them a surgeon. The ferocity of the slaveholders toward the North seems to be abe lutely without limit. In the fiercest warfare of civilized men, kindness to the wounded has never before been treated as a crime.

The absurdly false account of Mr. Lincoln's interview with the Bultimore Commissioners on Monday last, which was given by The Baltimore Sun, and has been copied into some of our city papers is exposed in its true character by our Baltimore correspondent, and by authentic dispatches from Washington. The President told the Commissioners that the United States troops must come through Maryland, and that if they were attacked the attack would be returned, and

A gentleman who left Charleston about a week ago says that Beauregard was still there, and that there was no movement of troops toward the North, as there was expectation of an immediate attack upon Charleston from the sea. He says the people of the South when they hear that Pierce and Buchanan are sustaining the Administration, that Caleb Cushing has volunteered, and that Gen Butler, the late Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, is on the march against them, will be astounded, and will for the first time be brought to a realizing sense of their terrible danger. They confidently expected abundant help in men and money from the Northern Democrats.

George Law, in his letter to President Lincoln, which we publish to-day, expresses the general sentiment of this community, when he notifies the Government that we will not submit to being cut off from communication with Washington, through Baltimore. Mr. Law's word will prove as good as his bond, and that would be good for several millions. Mr. Lincoln may judge by this letter in what estimate the conservative merchants of New-York hold pedantic twaddle about using the troops for the protection of the Capital only. We understand Mr. Law is ready to go down to Baltimore with a fleet of his own steamers and shell the city on his own account. He probably thinks that the thunder of his cannon would convince even Secretary Seward that there is actually war, and open up to the comprehension of that gentleman the fact that he is not now teaching school down in

Senator Douglas made a speech at Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday last, in which he said it was useless to waste time in discussing the causes of the civil war-all that we had now to consider was our duty as citizens, and that duty was to stand by the flag, and to defend the Capital of the nation. The question was, would the people permit traitors to destroy the constitutionallyelected Government, or would they suppress rebellion? This was a great commercial question. Shall we have a petty passport system which would require of every citizen who wished to cross a State line such a permit as is now given in the South to a negro? Shall our baggage be overhauled on every border, if we wish to travel? Shall our commerce be subject to sectional dictation? It is no time now for crimination. We must rally to the defense of the Government-to the reëstablishment of the Union. Speaking of Gen. Scott, Mr. Douglas said that in Washington he met on the street a Virginia gentleman who came as Chairman of a Committee to offer Scott the command of the Southern army. Scott's reply was that for fifty years he had devoted his life to the defense of the flag of his country, and so long as God permitted him to live he would stand by it against all assailants, even though Virginia, his native State, were among them.

We publish this morning a highly interesting letter from our Baltimore correspondent. The Legislature of Maryland is to be convened to-day, and will assuredly without delay pass an ordinance of Secession, which will put the State in open and avowed hostility to the Union. Her

entire military force will then be directed against | between the North and her Capital is destroyed, Washington, and to prevent the transport of troops from the North to the defense of the Capital. The weakest side of Washington is that toward Baltimore, which is undefended by any great natural barrier such as the Potomac gives toward Virginia. And the concentration of population and resources at Baltimore, which has within 40 miles of Washington thrice as many men capable of bearing arms as any other city in the whole South, makes that den of Plug-Uglies at this moment the most truly formidable of the national enemies. The attempt will be made to reduce Washington by starvation by cutting off all supplies from Maryland as well as from Virginia, and it is quite probable that the 15,000 or 20,000 men which Maryland can bring into the field more readily than any other Southern State, because she has a denser population and fewer proportional slaves than any other, will be thrown toward the Potomac to cooperate with the forces of Virginia. The Federal Capital, assailed from front and rear, is therefore hardly yet out of danger, and is in urgent need not only of men but provisions. Both should be sent on as fast as possible, and a force poured into Maryland sufficient to garrison Baltimore and occupy all the other strategical points in the State.

#### THE SITUATION.

1. It is at length certain that the 6th, 7th, 19th, and 71st New-York Regiments and the 8th Massachusetts Regiment have reached Washington, where they are quartered at the Navy-Yard. These regiments augment the force at the command of Gen. Scott to about 10,000 men. Every day will add largely to the number. The President, it is said, will immediately issue a requisition for 100,000 more troops from the loyal States; and these, in addition to the 75,000 already called for, and the 18,000 men of the regular Army, will be amply sufficient to open the campaign with an overwhelming force.

2. The railroad from Annapolis to Washington had been repaired and put in good working order, and the whole line taken under control of the United States forces, so that there is no obstacle to the prompt transportation of troops from this city to Washington. The latest reports from Annapolis were that five additional regiments had arrived there with the Sappers and Miners and a corps of Flying Artillery, with 12 pieces. It was stated also that Gov. Hicks was aiding the passage of the troops. He is probably alarmed at the prospect of the utter destruction which hangs over Maryland if she ranges herself on the side of the rebels.

3. From the South we have a report that, on Sunday morning, 500 South Carolinians passed Thomasville, N. C., on their way north. Their destination was said to be Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, 25 miles below Washington. Virginia is raising troops, and arming them as rapidly as her scanty resources will permit. There is a report, probably exaggerated, that 7,000 Southern volunteers were congregated in Norfolk on Tuesday. At Harper's Ferry, there were about 3,000 troops, with new arms and tents, stolen from the United States.

4. There is no confirmation of the report that an attack had been made on Fort Pickens, though The Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript of Tuesday says that dispatches were received there on Monday night affirming that the fort had been taken by the Southern forces with a loss of 2,500 men on their part.

5. The troops already sent from this city since the call of the President, including those from New-England, amount in number to 10,139 men. Beside these volunteers, enough United States regulars have been sent to swell the total to 11.000. Seven regiments will report themselves in readiness to-day, to the additional number of about 5,000. The Governor yesterday issued a proclamation calling for 21 regiments in addition to the 17 already ordered out in obedience to the requisition of the President of the United States. This will make a total of 38 regiments. comprising 30,000 men. Without much exertion the State in a few weeks can organize and send into the field as many more. But 30,000 are very well for a beginning.

# DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.

No intelligent man who has been in the South for the last four months-and we receive visits from such persons daily-has any other testimony to give than that the rebels of that region are thoroughly in earnest. A Union man, doubtless, may find there some Union feeling, even as in a strange country a Freemason may find, through cautious movement, that a member of his Chapter, or whatever it is, may be in the same crowd with himself when, from any cause, he happens to be in imminent danger of his life. But this Union feeling practically does not exist; its existence is not even believed in by the traitors; and he who openly avows its possession may prepare to fly for his life or lose it. The predominant South-the only South possessed of voice, or courage, or purpose-is animated by the deepest hate of the North and the most desperate determination to subdue it. The simple fact is, we are to fight for our existence. This war is one in which one party or the other is to be utterly subdued. The distinction of North and South, when this war is finished, will be recognized no longer as describing two peoples. The Union will one of fact-all Northern or all Southern. Let us not mistake this, for a mistake is fatal

The failure to see it heretofore has led the country to the very brink of utter ruin. We waited till six States went out of the Union; we waited till at least 10,000 men encompassed Fort Sumter, and thousands more Fort Pickens; we waited till forts and arsenals, mints and subtreasuries, custom-housés and vessels, were stolen. and their force or their wealth turned against 's; we waited till troops were driven out of Texas; till Sumter was taken, perhaps till Pickone was attacked: till the direct communication

and Northern soldiers lay dead in the way; till the Capital itself is in imminent danger; and we have waited through all these events because we were lulled into a false security by smooth and pleasant prophecies of the peaceful end to a "ninety days' wonder!" How much longer shall we wait? How much longer are we to be deluded by hopes of peace where there is and can be no peace? How many more reverses must we accept? How much more disgrace shall we suffer? How many more precious lives are we to throw away in a desperate struggle, unarmed, unprepared, against fearful odds, before we wake up to the fact-before the Government shall seem to begin to suspect-that we are involved in a war where the desperation of treason on one side, is to be met by the desperation of loyalty on the other?

We know these rebels are in earnest. One

who has lived for the last five months in Charleston, who never permitted an opportunity of possessing himself of facts to escape him, and whose sources of information were of the highest character, assures us that the force of South Carolina troops alone in and around Charleston. on the day of the evacuation of Fort Sumter, amounted to 13,500 men. We know from other sources just as direct that regiment after regiment, to the number of thousands, have been recruiting and gathering, marching and countermarching through other sections of the rebellious country for many weeks. It is said that Gen. Beauregard, and that other traitor and rebel, A. H. Stephens, are at this moment in Virginia. Whether they are or not, we know they command all the railroads south of Washington; that they have on foot an army of perhaps 15,000, perhaps 20,000, perhaps 30,000, men; and that, larger or smaller, the best thing they can do with it, is to lead it into the field. Where is it? Who knows? Has it moved? Who can tell? How many will it number when it gets into the more populous region of the Northern Slave States? Who can conjecture! Only this we do know-that the first ten days of the campaign have been taken to put 5,000 men in the Capital; that when the approach thereto is interrupted, the Government hastens to offer assurances to the offended State-Heaven help us !-of its merely defensive intentions, and consents to be turned out of the way! And this is all we are doing, tamely and tardily as it is done, while other things of imperative necessity are neglected altogether.

This delay fills us with alarm and astonishment. We do not doubt the final end, because braver and wiser counsels must prevail. But in the mean time disaster seems imminent. One thing, at least, we urge upon the merchants: Let them take measures to protect their own commerce, which the Government seems to have forgotten. There are ships enough in this port that can be fitted out and armed with guns enough to meet the vessels which undoubtedly Davis has had provided in Southern ports. Un less some steps of this sort are taken, they may expect to be sacrificed.

### OFFICIAL GLOSSES.

The President of the United States, on the 15th inst., issued his Proclamation announcing the existence in certain States of combinations to oppose and obstruct the execution of the laws "too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings:" wherefore he called on the still loyal States for 5.000 Militia wherewith to suppress those combinations, " to cause the laws to be duly executed," and "to repossess the forts, places, and property that have been seized from the This most reasonable, just, and Union." necessary call is thus infamously perverted by John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, one of those on whom a requisition for troops was

the United States, followed by a requisition of Simon Cameron, has made a call for seventy-five thousand men, to be employed violent subversion of the libertles of a free people, constituting violent surveyant of the whole population of the late United States, and, whereas, this high-handed act of tyrantical outrage is not only in violation of all Constitutional law, atter discovered of outy in violation of an extraordinary, and con-every sentiment of humanity and Christian civilization, and con-ceived in a spirit of aggression unperalleled by any act of re-corded history, but is a direct step toward the subjugation of the whole South, and the conversion of a free republic inherited whole South, and the conversion of a rice republic interiors from our fathers, into a military despotism, to be established by worse than foreign elemies, on the rules of our once gioricus

onstitution of equal rights.
"Now, therefore, 1, John W. Ellis, Governor of the State of North Carolina, for these extraordinary causes, do hereby tissue this, my Proclamation, notifying and requesting the Senstors and nembers of the House of Commons of the General Assembly of North Carolins, to meet in special session at the Capitol, in the City of Raleigh, on Wednesday the bt day of May next. And I aindful that their first allegiance is due to the sovereignty which rotects their homes and dearest interests, as their tirst service is se for the sacred defense of their hearths, and of the soil which

holds the graves of our glorious dead.
"United action in defense of the sovereignty of North Caro ins, and of the rights of the South, becomes now the duty

-This is unquestionably atrocious; but Gov. Seward's official letter to Gov. Hicks of Muryland seems to err as gravely on the other side. especially in that passage whichsays:

"The force now sought to be sent through Maryland is intended or nothing but the defense of this Capital.

Is this true? Is it safe? It certainly is not ery consistent with the President's Proclamation, which Gov. Seward countersigned. The militia of the loval States were called out to suppress combinations that defy the laws and obstruct their execution-not in Washington, but in the disloyal States. Having reached Washington, they are several hundred miles on their way to those States-not to speak of the rebellion that has suddenly broken out in Virginia and Maryland. Having drawn men enough to Washington to repel the apprehended attack, is it probable that they will be sent home again without even attempting to effect the object for which they were expressly called out? And if not, will not the Government be accused of bad faith in giving the assurances embodied in Gov. Seward's letter and then acting in defiance of them? If the President and the Secretary of State

have only done holding conferences and interchanging billet-doux with Gov. Hicks, Mayor Brown, and the Young Christians of Baltimere, the loyal States will draw a long inspiration of relief and gratitude. If they have not, we beg them to commence their next conference by moving the Previous Question. It runs thus; "Gentlemen, do you consider yourselves citizens of the United States, pledged to support the Constitution and obey the laws thereof ?" they answer in the negative-if they fail to answer distinctly in the affirmative-how can either President or Secretary confer with them as other than public enemies !

### JOHN BELL.

It seems but a few days ago that John Bell . 12 the candidate for President of a most respectable if not numerous party on the succinct platform of "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforce-"ment of the Laws." On that platform, he received the Electoral Votes of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and very nearly carried those also of North Carolina, Missouri, and Louisiana. But yesterday, we beard from Mr. Bell in favor of his and other Border Slave States maintaining a position of armed and rigorous neutrality in the struggle between the Government and the Secessionists. To-day, we have to state that Mr. Bell has abandoned in turn yesterday's position, and come out square for the rebellion! The telegraph says that on Tuesday the Nashville journals contained a speech from Mr. Bell in favor of "a strong military league between all the Southern States, against the ' common invading foe." And there, disdaining comment, we leave John Bell. Comment-criticista-exposure-reprehension-nothing could sink him lower than he has sunk himself.

In all the Slave region-in which we do not nelude Western Virginia and Maryland, Eastern Tennessee, nor the City of St. Louis-we believe there remains just one man who dare say he loves the Union; and he is John M. Botts, who says he will not fight for the Union against Virginia. No doubt, the up-country of North Carolina would also speak for the Union-as she did in thunder tones at the recent Convention election-if she could hear the truth. But, throughout the Slave States, the Press is prostituted or muzzled, and the Telegraph converted into an engine of gigantic Lying, while no exposure or contradiction is allowed. The people are made to believe that the President is waging war on the South-that he is bent on subduing her and freeing her negroes-and whoever dare speak for the Union is denounced as an Abolition traiter. John Bell is not deceived by these ties, but the masses are, and he bows to the storm that it was his solemn duty to have prevented by an early and carnest proclamation of the whole roth with regard to the position of the North, and the duty of obeying the laws of the Union. Now we look for the Secession, so called, of every Slave State but Delaware.

#### DUTY TO BE DONE IN BALTIMONE. A native of Baltimore, not now residing there, has sent us the following observations upon the position of that city in the present crisis:

"The news from Baltimore has pained but not surprised me. I have never had any faith in the loyalty of the people of Baltimore. They are for the Unio ist so long as the Union is the strongest, and equally for Jeff. Davis, or for the devil himself, according to circumstances. That spirit has always ruled the city. The good and true men have nothing to fear from the passage of a Federal army, but everything from the uffianly elements that surround them. Nearly all I ave left in the world is invested there, but I would rather hear to-morrow morning that the town had been la d in ashes than that it should be permitted to keep the armies of the Union at bay. For God's sake, de arge in your influential journal the immediate advance of an overwhelming force upon Baltimore. It is the mly hope not merely for her Union men, but for every person of worth, for the lives and the property of honest and orderly people."

-This expresses the feeling of every intelligent man in the country. Just so soon as the safety of the Federal capital is secured-and that must be by te-day-the whole energy of the Government should be devoted to settling accounts with the mob of Baltimore, and restoring peace and order in that ill-fated city.

# NEVER. NEVER. NEVER!

It is reported in a Baltimore paper that President Lincoln said to some Baltimoreans the other day, that neither he nor Congress could recognize Secession. That is true, but it is not the whole truth. To have said it all, Mr. Lincoln should have added that the American People will NEVER recognize nor submit to the disintegration of the Republic. And, if in any future emergency the country should prove to have rulers who would consent to the separation of the States and the division of the territory, the People would hurl them from power by a revolution as resistless as the elemental forces of nature berself. Secession is to be crushed out in blood and fire if necessary. The United States are still to remain a Continental Power, not a fragment of one.

# SOFTHERN SPECIE DEPOSITS.

Mr. G. D. Lyman, the Manager of the Bank Clearing House, has received the following copy of a dispatch from the Attorney-General of the

"No corporation refusing to pay specie to banks in seconded tates will be proceeded against for such resusal tartuck my

If the Attorney-General means by this to encourage any bank or merchant to take advantage of war for the repudiation of honest debts, we, for one, desire to enter our dissent and protest. Let us resort to no dishonorable means to injure our enemies, even though it should be by following their example. The property of the rebels, we trust, will be confiscated by legislation, but no honest merchant will take the law into his own hands, and escape a debt by taking advantage of the difficulties in the way of enforcing a collection. A debt is presumed to be something for which there has been a fair equivalent, and though the creditor may be a scoundrel, and though he would cheat you if he could, that is no justification of your cheating him. We think in this no honorable merchant will disagree

# BALTIMORE TRAITORS.

Thomas Winans of Baltimore has tendered a loan of half a million dollars to be employed in arming the Secessionists of Maryland in their war against the United States. His relative, Ross Winans, has a large iron foundery in Baltimore, where he employs 400 hands in the work of producing arms, with cannon balls and grape shot for the same purpose. He is now making two steam cannons, from which he expects great things in the way of slaughtering the defenders of the stars and stripes. One of these guns was publicly exhibited in Holiday street on Tuesday. When Baltimore is occupied by Federal troops, let this manufactory and its owners be duly attended to. There are plenty of others in Baltimore who want and we trust will receive the punishment of their atrocious crimes.

There was a story some months ago that the Law muskets had been sold to a Southern State, and the evidence was so good that everybody believed it. But they have turned up again, according to a statement which we cannot doubt. Or is Mr. Law able to have a new lot of old muskets ready for all emergencies? At any Faulkner is a Virginiaq.

rate, however this may be, we hear that a firm down town-we have the name, and the statement is made on the authority of one of themha's purchased the "Law Muskets" at \$15 each. Now, the original Law muskets cost Mr. Law \$2 50 each, and be expended \$1 each to put them in good order, making a first cost of \$3 50. If we add to this \$1 50 to cover interest and expenses, making \$5, the

margin for profit, at \$15, is not bad. But, of course, the gentlemen who purchased of him knew what they were about. An article that has been so long on the market is not a safe one to touch, unless the demand is very sure to equal the supply. Accordingly, we bear that the muskets again changed bands at \$17 each, to a still mone enterprising concern, But here, unfortunately, our positive information ceases. Rumor follows up the guns into the hands of the State. If they have gone there, their soundness, we trust, will be carefully looked to before they are put into the hands of the brave fellows who are going South to fight our battles. We want, at this moment, the real thing, and not playthings.

The people will no longer be content with defending the Federal Capital. By the end of this week, patriotism will have planted 25,000 troops in Washington. The stream is only just beginsing to pour. By the 1st of May, 50,000 will be encamped along the Potomac. Will they be satisfied to idle away their time on the northerly bank of that river, waiting for Jeff. Davis to come and attack them? No! They, with the 50,000 more that will be pressing upon their heels by the last of May, will demand to be led across the riser to Richmond! And they will go, and that den of rebels and traitors will be broken up and destroyed. "On to Richmond?" is the cry.

" Through Baltimore to Washington !" is the motto of the patriot soldiery now rushing to arms in the Free States. In going to the National Capital, in obedience to the call of their country, they have no intention to turn short angles or follow devious courses, either to avoid the Plug-Uglies of Baltimore or please their allies the late hypoclasted Unionists of Maryland. They propose to go to Washington "by the ' usually traveled route," as the law directs. II Baltimore objects, they will insist. If she resists unto blood, they will remove her out of the way, and we over the spot where Baltimore used to

The London Spectator, one of the ablest journals of England, thus comments on the course of the American Administration, from its indection into office until the first of April:

"And now, after a mouth of irresolution, it is discovered that the laws the President intended to carry out do not permit him to levy revenue in the harbors, and he must consequently olther march an army, which be has not it his command, into the retion of an Executive Government. The latter alternative, it is stated, is the one preferred by the more infinential members of his Cabicet. The Secretary of State, it would seem, quite prides himself upon the energy with which he advocates a peaceful solution' of the difficulty, by surrendering everything for which the Confederate States contend. To European ideas, a householder might as well plume himself upon his skill in peacefully solving' the questions raised by a burglar by the ender of his cash and spoons. Even Mr. Chase, a Reputican f Republicans, is supposed to have given way, and the Southern leaders regard their prospects, in their own quaint slang with considerable cheerfulness of mind. They may well be cheer-ful, for they have exhibited precisely the qualities Normera. American appear to be k-deciden, unity, and statesman-like fore-sight. While a mation of nineteen millions of brave mea, on ferses its inability to raise a force for its own defense, a neou of two and a half odilious places an army in the field."

Thank God! thank God! all that is over!

The municipal authorities of Baltimore bave forbidden the removal of provisions from that city. This is intended to embarrass or prevent the provisioning of Washington. Does anybody think that Baltimore is not continuing that war on the United States which it began with the treacherous slaughter of the Massachusetts soldiers ! It is also said that the same authorities have male arrangements with the treasonable rulers of Virginia for a supply of arms for the State of Maryland. But the State will probably not need to get arms from Virginia. They will be imported from the North, and soldiers will be imported with them.

A gentleman in Washington Co., Md., writes us as follows:

A large majority of our people are inflexible Union men. firmly strached to the stars and stripes, and will, if necessary, night for that flag, and under no other. Let the North be firm, and there will be no fear for Maryland, almough temperarily nder the control of rebels and a mob. Stand firm by the Gove ernment, and never desert Washington, or we are irretrievable

This is the solemn truth. We must not only stand by the Union men of Maryland, but no time should be lost in striking a crushing blow at the murderous mob of rebels in Baltimore.

The Knights of the Golden Circle have their headquarters in Baltimore, and thence distribute arms, munitions, and clothing to their lodges through the South. This organization plunged Texas into rebellion; and it is probable that they brought about the treacherous murder of the Massachusetts soldiers in Baltimore last week. Their headquarters should be promptly broken up.

We have positive information from Baltimore that it was by order of Gov. Hicks that the railroad bridges were destroyed, and the telegraph wires cut, in order to embarrass the Federal Government in putting down the Southern Rebellion. This is the same Gov. Hicks whom Mr. Seward addresses with such courtesy and polite-

On Sunday evening, when it was reported in Philadelphia that Fort McHenry was shelling Baltimore, a prominent lawyer of toat city. hitherto most moderate in his views, and guarded in their expression, exclaimed, "By the Eternal! I would rather that report were true than have \$100,000 given me at this moment!" This is a representative man.

As Southern operations are done with a dash of impudence that makes us simple-minded Northerners open our eyes, would it not be as well for the Government to garrison the new fort at Sandy Hook, yet unfinished? Only imagine the port of New-York blockaded, or at least annoyed, by a hundred or two of men

We have from Paris the positive information that the Hon. C. J. Faulkner, the U. S. Mmister there, himself presented to M. Thouvenel the Commissioners of the Southern Rebels, sens there to negotiate with the French Government the recognition of the Black Republic of Jeff Davis. It is hardly necessary to add that this